

that he could not remain behind to die in bed while his brothers were fighting for liberty. The incident has acted as a spur to patriotism. The body is lying in state in the ancient Church of St. George, where great crowds have been viewing it.

## PORTE DOES ITS BEST TO PROVOKE HOSTILITIES

Acts with Calculated Aggressiveness Toward Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece.

Constantinople, Oct. 13.—Whether for the purpose of furnishing provocation for war or to show the Balkan allies that Turkey cannot be intimidated, the government is acting with an aggressiveness calculated to bring on hostilities. The embargo on Greek ships, the detention of Serbian ammunition and the seizure of Bulgarian railway cars may all be considered as belligerent acts.

Greeks and Bulgarians in Constantinople, numbering a thousand or more, have been subjected to treatment designed to irritate these two nations. Financial considerations figure largely in the attitude of the Turkish government, and virtually all of the many hundreds of Greeks who are returning to Athens are compelled to pay full taxes to the end of the year before they are permitted to embark. Even the crews of Greek ships which were seized have been held before the prefects and made to pay a year's taxes, as though they were Turkish subjects. Many of the Greeks have been arrested on the charge of being deserting reservists, and they can secure their release only by paying the military exemption tax.

Turkey's action, however, is less arbitrary than would seem, because numbers of the Greeks hold both Hellenic and Turkish passports to secure the advantages of both nationalities, and they now have to shoulder the responsibilities of both.

The government is determined to expel all Bulgarian and Greek subjects as soon as war is declared, and these will be transported by some of the steamers which have been detained for that purpose. Trouble is probable over the seizures, as most of the cargoes are foreign owned, although the vessels flew the Greek flag, and the owners will claim damages.

The government is requisitioning all horses owned by foreign residents. Several Turkish women are going to the front to attend the wounded. This will be the beginning of a new era in Turkey for the sex.

A consular telegram reports the killing of twelve Bulgarians at Kuprit, in Macedonia, by Turkish soldiers. Massacres in Macedonia will be an inevitable feature of the war, but it is asserted here that the Turks will not begin them.

Late advices say that fighting continues around Berana. The Montenegrins advancing toward Gusinje, Plava and Arona, on the southeastern frontier, are encountering much resistance and losing heavily.

Severe fighting has occurred at Tuzhi, where the Turks are displaying great bravery. It is further reported that the Turkish forces in the country between Lake Scutari and the sea have stopped the advance of the Montenegrins.

It is announced that the Porte intends to purchase the foreign cargoes aboard the detained Greek steamers.

## DIPLOMACY AT LAST GASP IN THE BALKAN CAPITALS

Servia Unable to Comply with Terms of Note—Bulgaria More Conciliatory.

Sofia, Oct. 13.—Bulgaria's reply to the Russo-Austrian note was presented to the diplomatic representatives to-night. This note and one addressed to Turkey

## TURKEY FORCED TO WAR BY BALKAN DEMANDS

Last Hope of Peace Expires When Immediate Demobilization of Sultan's Forces Is Asked for by Aggressive Powers.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 14.—A general Balkan war is inevitable. Turkey has rejected the proposal contained in the collective note of the powers, and at the same time the Balkan League's reply to the Austro-Russian note will express its regret at its inability to comply with the desire of the powers, as it does not contain a sufficient guarantee for the execution of the proposed reforms.

To this reply is appended a copy of the note handed to the Turkish Foreign Minister demanding that reforms in Macedonia in the spirit of Article XXIII of the treaty of Berlin be begun under the control of the powers and the Balkan States, and demanding as a pledge of good faith immediate demobilization by Turkey.

The reforms which the Balkan States are demanding for Macedonia are, in detail, as follows:

Provincial autonomy under Belgian or Swiss governor generals.

Free education.

A militia gendarmerie commanded by Belgian or Swiss officers.

The application of these reforms to be by a superior council under the guarantee and control of the representatives in Constantinople of the great powers and the Balkan States.

Furthermore, the Turkish government must undertake to execute these reforms within six months and demobilize immediately.

In the presence of such demands the situation, of course, at once resolves itself into a mere question of when the war will be declared. The ministers of the Balkan States are still in Constantinople and a day or two may yet elapse before they demand their passports. In Paris and Vienna it is believed that the outbreak will take place on Wednesday.

The movement of the Bulgarian army has begun. Trains are going through toward the frontier every two hours, some of them being through trains from the north.

In Sofia the public have enthusiastically acclaimed the declaration that Servian and Bulgarian money will be interchangeable.

All trains leaving Sofia for the Turkish frontier are packed to their utmost capacity. Even the luggage vans are crowded. As each train departs it is cheered by enthusiastic crowds. Among the crowds are many weeping

are couched in moderate terms. The Bulgarian government says it is most anxious to do nothing which will aggravate the present precarious situation, and is desirous of leaving open every avenue for the maintenance of peace until the last possible moment.

The reply points out that the wording of one of the most important clauses of the powers' note is not clear, and, as Bulgaria is anxious to avoid all misunderstanding, asks the powers to state precisely what the doubtful clause really means.

In conclusion the note declares that the delay has been due to the fact that the note of the powers was addressed to all the Balkan States and that therefore time was necessary for a discussion of its contents by the states.

Most of the Bulgarian towns have a deserted appearance. Only old men, boys and women are to be seen. Prac-

tically all business has been suspended.

Athens, Oct. 13.—The Greek note to Turkey was handed to the Turkish Legation to-night.

Belgrade, Oct. 13.—The Cabinet Council has drafted Serbia's reply to the Russo-Austrian note, and it will be delivered to-morrow. The reply expresses regret at Serbia's inability to comply with the terms of the note, because the Russo-Austrian proposals fail to provide guarantees for the execution of the proposed reforms.

Simultaneously with the delivery of this reply a memorandum will be presented to Turkey demanding autonomy for certain provinces, under control of the Balkan States.

Austria-Hungary opens overtures to Russia.

Ambassador of Dual Monarchy in St. Petersburg Begins Important Negotiations.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 14.—After conferences with Count Berchtold and an audience with the Emperor, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Russia has returned to his post as the bearer of important overtures. The real object of the Austro-Russian negotiations is an agreement on what Count Berchtold has called the vital interests of the Dual Monarchy in the Balkans, so that particularly after the anticipated victory of the Balkan States an Austro-Russian conflict may be prevented.

Russia is asked to approve Austria's demands, as follows:

Novipazar must on no account be annexed by Serbia or Montenegro, as it constitutes the dual monarchy's commercial road to Turkey.

The Aegean must not be barred by hostile states.

The difficulty is that Austria does not seem disposed to give a binding assurance that under no circumstances will she make any territorial acquisitions in the Balkans. Should an understanding be reached, however, the prospects of the localization of the Balkan war would be naturally enormously increased.

The Vienna Cabinet seems to be determined to protect the dual monarchy's interests, even at the risk of collision with Russia.

## ITALY FIRM TO TURKEY

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 14.—Complications are feared between Austria, Italy and Russia if the negotiations at Ouchy between Turkey and Italy for peace in Tripoli are broken off, as Italy will consider the outbreak of war in the Balkans as relieving her from her pledge not to carry the war into European Turkey.

The peace negotiations, however, have not yet been broken off indefinitely. Italy has decided to fix Tuesday as the limit for further negotiations, the reason for this being that while an agreement was almost reached on the initial basis proposed by the Ottoman government, Turkey at the last moment advanced proposals which Italy considered would completely upset the promised accord.

The Italian government has arranged to call up half a million of her army reservists in anticipation of the failure of the negotiations.

women, but the travellers themselves are perfectly calm, standing at attention, as though on parade ground, and entraining in absolute order.

The streets of Sofia are full of many and varied uniforms. There is much freight transport, as the troops, as a rule, do not carry knapsacks, but only a small pack and also a pair of heavy cartridge pouches. They are clad in heavy overcoats and wear peaked forage caps.

Surprise has been caused in the streets of Sofia by the arrival of considerable numbers of Turkish soldiers from the Bulgarian frontier and also from Macedonia. These are mostly deserters from the Sultan's army, and in nearly all cases Christians. It is reported that the Turks have driven many of them off, as once they have crossed the frontier they cannot return or resume their status. Christian soldiers are said to be deserting Turkey en masse.

The fear that a Balkan war will in the end affect the peace of Europe is daily growing in Vienna, in spite of the categorical denial of the Austrian Minister of War to the effect that there is not a word of truth in the rumors of Austrian mobilization. The danger lies in the sanjak or Turkish province of Novipazar. It is understood that Austria will interfere the moment a Servian force enters the sanjak, and that Austria will never allow Serbia to possess this coveted district, which would afford her, through Montenegro, an outlet to the Adriatic.

No mobilization is needed in the part of the Austrian Empire which borders the sanjak. Three army corps have been garrisoned there for two years in perfect readiness.

The following remarks by the Servian Premier, which are by no means deficient in frankness, are worthy of notice:

"We should prefer now, as before, to obtain reforms by peaceable means. Without these reforms peace is impossible. Notwithstanding Montenegro's declaration of war, peace would still be possible, although our hope thereof is very small. Our wish is that the powers leave us in peace to manage our own affairs, which we are quite able to accomplish."

Some days ago the Servian Premier said: "We hope in this war to obtain our long cherished wish of a passage to the sea."

## FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IS FOR FURTHER DECLINES

Declarations of War by Bulgaria and Servia Will Cause Another Slump in Europe.

### AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY

To Buy U. S. Stocks Abroad and Sell Them Later at Prices National Prosperity Justifies.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 13.—A demoralized and demoralizing week has just come to an end on the European stock markets. Berlin had her Black Tuesday and her Black Friday, Paris had her Black Friday, which was also a very bad day in London, and London had her Black Saturday. Vienna and St. Petersburg were no more fortunate.

London stood up well most of the week, but the pressure at last became too great and the market gave way on Friday and Saturday almost to panic. There was no actual failure, but more than one house had to be helped.

Of course, the Balkan situation was responsible, and the action of the markets shows the fear that Europe entertains that it will be impossible to localize the conflict. The slump would probably not have been so great had speculation in Germany, Austria and France not been so widespread. For the last twelve months every quarter day in Berlin has brought with it danger of failures at the settlement, and when danger of war is added to a tremendous overexpansion in speculation the result is naturally a wild rush to get out from under, in which all prices have gone to smash.

### Overspeculation in France.

The war talk has also served to show how France has been honeycombed with speculation in the last few months. As soon as the situation in the Balkans came to a head thousands of small French speculators began to rush to cover. The French markets went to pieces, and not till then was it realized how widespread the speculative movement had become in France.

Vienna and St. Petersburg might naturally have been expected to suffer most, as Austria and Russia are the danger centres for any spread of the war to the great powers, but the speculative activity of Germany and France switched the financial trouble to Paris and Berlin, while Vienna and St. Petersburg stood up remarkably well.

Under the circumstances it is very unsafe to attempt to predict the course of the markets within the next few days. For one thing, Bulgaria, Servia and Greece have not yet become active participants in the fighting. No one doubts that their armies will soon be in action, nevertheless another slump is to be expected when the fighting begins.

After that there may be a slight recovery, which may be fairly well maintained when Europe has settled down to watch the conflict, but until it is all over and peace on a basis satisfactory to the great powers once more obtains there will always be a danger of a spread of the fighting, and every rumor concerned with the jealousy of Austria and Russia will upset the markets to a greater or less degree. Thus a period of anxiety and disturbance may be anticipated, with no real recovery until the war is ended.

America probably will profit largely in the long run, as she is now buying back at low prices the securities which her evident prosperity will enable her to sell in Europe once more at a much higher level when fears on this side of the ocean are allayed. America will benefit also by the fact that this rush to turn securities into money will mean better prices for American products on the European markets. Altogether, with its strong business position and with its great crops, America stands to make a huge profit from the Balkan flare-up.

The position of the money market is good for the time of the year, the political situation being as it is. The Bank of England decided on Thursday to keep to its discount rate of 4 per cent, but it is more than likely to increase the figure to 5 per cent this week. The shipments of gold to Egypt, Germany and France reduced the reserve to \$135,965,000 at the last statement, and since Wednesday the Bank has lost an additional \$2,500,000 to foreign account, while the shipments to Egypt, the Continent and Brazil this week are expected to be heavy.

With the immediate political outlook so gloomy, the Bank will probably consider it wise to put up the bars against all but the most necessary withdrawals. The proportion of the reserve to liabilities was slightly higher for the week at 48.84.

The payment of interest on the public debt and the large government disbursements for supplies, amounting altogether to almost \$30,000,000, made money plentiful in the open market, and rates ruled at less than 2 per cent for overnight loans and 2½ for weekly fixtures. Discounts, however, hardened on the war news, sixty-day bills being now quoted at 3½, three months' paper at 4½ and for longer terms at 4½.

### FLEET CROWD CHASES MAN

Flora T. Gladman, manager of a Newark department store, was getting on a bus with his wife and some friends at 12th street and Riverside Drive last evening, when he felt a hand in his pocket.

He made a grab for the hand, but the crowd was packed so tightly that he was helpless. He saw his money, between \$70 and \$80, go with the hand, and caught a glimpse of the pickpocket. Struggling loose from the crowd, he gave chase, shouting "Stop thief!"

Riverside Drive was full of persons watching the warships and many of them took up the cry and the chase. The fugitive was caught after sprinting a block, and Detectives Thompson, Deering and Birmingham placed him under arrest. They took him to the West 125th street station, where he said he was Meyer

Lewis, twenty-four years old, of No. 125 Allen street. The police said they found \$71 in bills and a quantity of small change on Lewis.

Mr. Gladman said he was sure Lewis was the man who picked his pocket, and he was locked up on a charge of grand larceny, although he denied the charge.

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